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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. WALLER. Laboring under serious indisposition, nothing, sir, but a deep sense of duty to my constituents and myself could induce me to encounter the manifest impatience of the convention to hear any more speeches upon this subject. My constituents are content to abide by the old provisions of the constitution with an additional clause providing that no slave shall be emancipated to remain in the state. They have as deep an interest in this matter as any county in the commonwealth; and they are satisfied with the protection which their slave property has hitherto received. This is all they ask—it is all that is necessary.

But I am actuated by a personal reason for asking your attention. My position is more peculiar than that of any delegate here. Some have expressed a surprise that one of my profession should entertain the sentiments I do on this, emphatically the greatest question of the age. That the reasons for the votes I have given and which I may give on this subject may appear, I now under all the disadvantages which surround me, arise to speak. I trust, then, my office, if it is so esteemed, in trespassing upon time which I know to be precious, will be considered in charity and forgiven. I do not speak because I love to speak. I would rather hear the voice of any gentleman here than my own. My constituents are content to abide by the old provisions of the constitution with an additional clause providing that no slave shall be emancipated to remain in the state. They have as deep an interest in this matter as any county in the commonwealth; and they are satisfied with the protection which their slave property has hitherto received. This is all they ask—it is all that is necessary.

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But while I do not believe that slavery in the abstract is a blessing, I do affirm that slavery in the south, and in Kentucky especially, has been a great blessing to the negro—that the negroes now in slavery in the United States are in far better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellect and moral being—than the same number of negroes to be found any where upon earth, or that ever had a habitation or home in any other clime or country, in this or any other age. And if wrong has been done to the negro by bringing him from his African home, that wrong does not lie at the door of the south. The south did not bring him from his native land. We found him on the slave ship, the European or the New Englander. He was in chains, in the hole of the vessel, emaciated by disease and hunger. We protested against his being brought amongst us; but the cupidity of the mother country forced us to receive him. From the condition mentioned, we bought him. We clothed him, we fed him, we clothed him in the best of clothes, and we treated him with kindness and a consideration which he never supposed that persons wearing the complexion of those who had brought him across the ocean, could manifest. He felt indeed in a new world. His new bondage, contrasted with the heartless tyranny which he had just escaped, was almost like the fruition of perfect liberty.

This is no fancy sketch. It is said, that when the poor negroes would be brought ashore from the vessels of the slave traders, they would often run and kneel to the planters, and with streaming eyes and imploring gestures—in the most meaning and eloquent language by which suffering and agonized humanity could give utterance to its wishes—would beseech them to buy them and thus save them from returning to the chains and prisons and sufferings from which they had just been delivered.

Yes, sir, I repeat it: the abused and slandered south have been the great benefactors of the negro race. Compare the condition of that race here with their condition in Africa. And what was their condition in their native country? In every respect, they were the most degraded of all the human family. Dwarfish in stature, ungainly in person, in intellect but a remove above the orang-outang, without law, without social comforts, cannibals, and sunk below idolatry to absolute fetichism. In this country, they have been improved, physically and intellectually; all of them have been taught the true religion; and many of them are among the most pious christians in the land.

And as a general thing—if indeed it is not universally true of all brought into the United States—they were not taken from a state of freedom. A strange ignorance prevails on this point. The white slave trader obtained his slaves in Africa, from the black slave trader there. By the law of our country where negroes were among the African tribes, the captive taken in battle was doomed to perpetual slavery. It was, then, in accordance with one of their own immemorial customs—by a law to which they had given their consent—that they were brought into bondage. Many of them were born in slavery. These were the persons usually purchased and brought into the south for sale, by the European and New England slave dealers. But scarcely had a step been put to the importation of slaves to this country—scarcely had the last New England slave ship disgorged its contents on the shores of the south, ere New England moralists began to discourse most sagely about the enormities of southern slavery. And I understood the distinguished gentleman from Fleming (Mr. M. P. Marshall), to say, in his speech a few evenings since, that he esteemed slavery, as he supposed almost every delegate here did, to be a moral and social wrong!

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. If the gentleman will allow me, I will correct him. I did not say that slavery was a moral and social wrong; but a social and a political evil.

Mr. WALLER. I stand corrected; and am most happy to see this corrected. At all events, the eloquent gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson), quoted—I do not know that he endorsed—some Doctor of Divinity who maintained that slavery was contrary to the teachings of Holy Writ, and was a sinful relation. I do not intend, and in this perhaps I shall disappoint the expectations of some, to enter into any elaborate argument in relation to the Bible doctrine on this subject. It is certain, that many abolitionists of the north have discarded the Bible, because they could find in it nothing to sustain their wild extravagance on the subject of slavery. Besides, the Bible is in every body's hands, and the most ordinary capacity may readily comprehend what it teaches respecting this relation. I am not prepared, like my friend from Boyle (Mr. Talbott), to establish the connection between the slavery originating in the curse of Noah, just this side of the flood, and the slavery existing in this country. Nor do I feel it at all necessary that I should do so. I meet the charge that the relation between master and slave is a sinful relation, on broader grounds. Taking the Bible as a standard of morals, and I affirm it inculcates no such sentiment. It tells us that many of the holy men of old were slaveholders; and it does not intimate that their being so involved them in peculiar guilt. Abraham, the father of the faithful and the friend of God, was a larger slaveholder, by far, than any in our country. When the Almighty descended upon Mount Sinai, attended by the flash of the lightning and the roar of the thunder, he did not esteem slavery a sinful relation; for then how could he have said, in the only document he ever wrote for man with his own hand—in the decalogue—that it was wrong to covet your neighbor's man-servant or his maid-servant? In the constitution which he gave to the children of Israel, if the relation was sinful, would He whose name is Holiness, have allowed them, as he did by express grant, to obtain bond-men and bond-maids of the heathen round about, which were to remain as the possession of themselves and their children forever? Aye, and when the Son of God, in the fullness of time came into the world, he found slavery existing throughout the then known world. He met it wherever he went. In his every day associations, it was before him. Did he denounce it as sinful? Did he at any time make an abolition, or even an emancipation speech? Did he tell the master that he was living in sin? Did he denounce it as a social and a moral wrong? Never, sir, never. Nor did his holy apostles. They were commissioned of him to set up his kingdom in the earth—a kingdom into which nothing impure or unholily was to enter. From that kingdom, by express statute, the drunkard, the liar, the swearer, the debauchee, and all that were unrighteous were excluded; and yet into it were admitted the slaveholder and his slaves. In view of these facts, whatever Doctors of Divinity may say, it is not most monstrous to suppose that slaveholding is a sinful relation? If so, why did not the Redeemer abolish it? If a moral and a social wrong, why did not He who is head over all things to the church, in banishing the drunkard and the debauchee, banish the slaveholder, not also banish the slaveholder?

But, sir, it falls in "horrible discord" upon my ears, to hear gentlemen here or elsewhere insinuate, that slavery is sinful, and yet remain slaveholders. If I believed it a sin, I would not retain the relation one hour, for all the glittering ornaments of earth. When I was a slave, I was admitted into sin willfully after that we have attained to a knowledge of the truth—with a life event as the morning vapor and as the early dew—liable in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, to be summoned before the judgment seat of God! What madness to remain an hour willfully in a sin for which we might so easily be summoned before the judgment seat of God! If it be a sin, it is one we have no excuse to remain in. We may easily rid ourselves of it. We should prove our faith by our works. God abhors those who merely draw nigh with their mouths, and honor him with their lips. This is a sin in which no one need remain. If his conscience is oppressed by it, he can and he ought to relieve himself of it. He should not under any pretext, or for any reason, seek to excuse himself by urging the example of others. They are not so enlightened as he professes to be. Besides, he must give an account for himself, and not for another.

Nor does the charge of the sinfulness of slavery come with any better grace from the other side of Mason's line. The worthy gentlemen of the "land of steady habits," with more than wonted nasal twang in the utterance, are accustomed to call the slaveholders of the south "man-stealers," and to quote as applicable to their circumstances, the denunciations of scriptures applied to that class of evil doers. If negroes were stolen from Africa, sir, the people of the north would be the thieves, so far as this country ever furnished any such persons. True, as the present New Englanders say, it was their fathers and not themselves who were engaged in the African slave trade. Admit the excuse and allow it all its force, and what then? Why like those of old who lamented the sins of their ancestors, and built the tombs of the prophets and garished the sepulchres of the righteous, our northern friends bear testimony that they are the children of men-stealers! It is like the admission of those who confess, that

"The ancient but ignoble blood,
Has crept through scoundrel veins since the flood."
And as their fathers did, so do they unto this day. They prove themselves worthy sons of such fathers. For the citizens of the north even to the present speaking, will steal negroes, as all the south can testify.

But it is not only thus that the charge recoils upon them. Much of the wealth of New England was obtained in the negro trade. This "price of blood," to use one of their own patent expressions, has entered into all the business and institutions of the north. It has aided in building their cities, their colleges, their churches. Their whole land is tainted with it, and its impurity adheres to the very garments of the abolition lecturers themselves. They have sold us the sin, and now want to force us to give it up while they retain the price! Whilst they are luxuriating in the profits of their iniquities, we hurl back the charges upon their teeth, and tell them learn that great lesson of christianity, to first cast the beams out of their own eyes, that they may see clearly how to cast the mote out of their brethren's eyes.

The gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson) indulges in comparisons between Kentucky and certain of the so called free states, showing their superiority in education, population and wealth. The gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Meriwether) so successfully and triumphantly met and exposed that argument, as to render it wholly unnecessary further to allude to it. It is a trite saying, that "comparisons are odious." For one, however, I am bold to say, that I know nothing in her present condition or in her past history, that would call a blush to my cheek in contrasting this my native state with any state of the west or with any state in this Union. She occupies a proud eminence in this glorious confederacy of states. The halo of her glory is as bright and as beautiful as that which encircles the brow of the first and the noblest of her sires.

Look at Kentucky. Where are those evidences of decay and desolation, in morals, intelligence, or wealth, which some imagine to exist? Where is that moral, or social, or political blight which it is intimated prevails in our borders? Where upon the face of the whole earth can you find a people more prosperous, enjoying more of the comforts of life—more hospitable, generous and brave—more virtuous and intelligent, than in Kentucky?

True, we have not increased in population so fast as our neighbors. Many of our citizens have emigrated to other states; but it was not slavery that drove them away. This my friend from Jefferson (Mr. Meriwether) has incontestably shown. Kentucky is now the mother of states, but her children did not leave her because they abhorred this "peculiar institution." For if so, why did they not go to the states where it did not exist? Why did nine-tenths of them go to slave states? This meets and refutes the charge that slavery has driven many from our borders.

But population and prosperity are not always synonymous terms. If some of our neighbors are outstripping us in population, so they are in pauperism and crime. In several of the free states, pauperism is increasing in a ratio appalling in advance of that of population. But sir, what sort of population does always keep out of Kentucky? Why, I suppose the abolitionists, who are so superlatively pure that they fear contamination if brought in contact with the slaveholder. And perhaps, too, we are deprived of those hordes of European paupers, rascals, and criminals, who constitute so large a portion of the boasted population of the free states. If so, I am content. I prefer that Kentucky should be owned by Kentucky's sons. At least, I am content with the character of the population which we now have.

We have been told that in almost every part of the north is superior to the south. Sir, I love and honor the north. I envy not her greatness. I would detract nothing from the excellency of her institutions. The men of the north are our brethren—our fellow-countrymen; and we should all rejoice in the prosperity of any portion of our country. But a pauper is placed upon us to defend the south, especially when her own children assail and misrepresent her. I deny southern inferiority, as some have asserted it here. The north and the south have each their excellencies and their deficiencies. I need not now pause to point these out, and to present them in contrast. It is enough for all present purposes that the north is placed upon us to defend the south, especially when her own children assail and misrepresent her. I deny southern inferiority, as some have asserted it here. The north and the south have each their excellencies and their deficiencies. 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FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

The convention has very nearly concluded its labors. The committee of revision will be prepared to report as soon as the convention acts upon the sixth section of the report of the committee on the legislative department.

It is believed the convention will certainly adjourn during the present week.

The protracted balloting of the present Congress for a Speaker, is not without parallel, it seems.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the commencement of the Twenty-sixth Congress, was distinguished for scenes of protracted excitement and disorganization. This session commenced Dec. 24, 1839—on the 21st December a Speaker was elected by a *viva voce* vote, being the first Speaker chosen in that mode. The President's message was not transmitted to both Houses till December 24th—being twenty-two days from the opening of the session.

Our old friend, COL. R. D. MAULE, one of the delegates to the Convention from the county of Barren, reached this city on the Blue Wing, on Thursday last, and took his seat in the Convention on the day following.

He was thrown from his buggy a few days before the Convention assembled, by which his thigh was severely fractured. He was confined to his bed by this sad occurrence, until a few days past; and indeed, almost any other man than the Colonel would have been deterred, even now, from attempting the trip from Glasgow to this place, for he seems quite feeble yet, and is forced to support himself with crutches. He could not, however, stay away, and forego the pleasure of giving his vote and signature to the new Constitution. The Colonel has served several years in the Legislature of the State, and has made a host of friends in our city, who are rejoiced to see him once again.

CONGRESS—THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Washington Republic of Monday last says: "One week of the session has passed in ineffectual efforts to organize the House of Representatives. It was clearly ascertained, the first day, that neither the Whig nor the Democratic party, as such, had a majority in the popular branch of the Legislature; which ever, therefore, succeeds in gaining the Speaker, cannot claim his election as a party triumph."

"We have heretofore expressed the opinion that, considering all the circumstances of the case, the speakership might be yielded to the Whig party without compromising the party fealty of the Opposition. No administration, ever before, upon the meeting of the first Congress after its installation, has found adverse majorities in both branches. It is clear that the measures or recommendations of the Government will derive no strength from the party composition of either House. General Taylor will open communications with the National Legislature under less favorable circumstances than any of his predecessors, let the House of Representatives be organized as it may. It is therefore conceding little to the popular will which elevated him to the Presidency, to select a presiding officer favorable to his administration, especially as no other party, *per se*, has a majority of the House. In the predicament in which parties find themselves in that branch of the Legislature, we would ask if there is any safer suggestion to follow than that which solves a difficulty by paying deference to the popular will, as evinced in the selection of a Chief Magistrate? The country certainly desires to give the President of its choice a fair hearing. It is not yielding much in this direction to elect a Speaker favorable to his administration, however, the House may not be strictly so. The Executive is prepared for any alternative. We barely throw out the suggestions for such consideration as those who are responsible for the organization of the House may choose to give them."

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A Military people.—The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a resolution sanctioning the call for a convention of the Southern States, by Mississippi, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday in June next. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, who in his late message, declared that "hereafter South Carolina must exist as a military people," as so "long as the Union endures there is to be no peace for the slaveholder."

It is now two weeks since congress assembled. Up to Friday night last, there had been no election of speaker, and consequently no legislative business was transacted. During Thursday and Friday, the proceedings of the house of representatives were of the most disgraceful character. Where this difficulty is to end, it is not possible to conjecture.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives in Congress, Mr. LEVIN, the only native American, we believe, in that body, offered a resolution, that as the precedent has been established by which all seats in the House are disposed of by letters, that the whig party place one name in a box, the democrats another, the native Americans a third, the free-soilers a fourth, and the taylor democrats a fifth, and that the name first drawn be announced as Speaker!

We take it for granted this was intended as a piece of pleasantry; but if it had been adopted, it would have given a fine chance to the mover, Mr. Levin. He, of course, would have been selected to represent the native American party, and his chances would have been as one in five. The resolution was laid on the table.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, proposes that the citizens of Danville and that vicinity, instead of building a railroad to Lexington, shall turn their attention to the route from Danville to intersect the Frankfort and Louisville railroad at a point on Benson creek, near the farm of Dr. Sneed, but a few miles from this city. The route is said to be a good one, and it is confidently asserted, that a road could be built upon it for less money than the road from Danville to Lexington will cost.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman of Bardonia, Kentucky, dated 8th December, 1849, to a delegate in the convention: "Mr. Waller's speech here is considered great, very great, and I have heard at least half a dozen individuals say that it has changed their opinions upon the subject of exclusion, from violent opposition to the eligibility of the clergy, to warm advocates of admitting them to the full privilege of other citizens of the commonwealth."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA.—The governor of Virginia very strongly urges a reform in the present suffrage qualifications, and the adoption of the principle of universal suffrage.

For the Daily Commonwealth.

"THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER."

At no period in our history, more eminently than at the present, have the friends of the constitution been called upon to stand by this noble declaration of the great civilizer of the north. The nation has been convulsed to its centre at three memorable periods—that of the war of 1812—the admission of Missouri—and the Compromise, or Tariff in 1832. In the two latter instances, the genius and influence of the illustrious statesman of the west, saved the Union by a compromise, in which the conservative principles of the constitution were maintained and vindicated; and his patriotic voice contributed to the declaration, vigorous prosecution, and glorious termination of the struggle, which tested the ample capacity of the national compact for any emergency. But as the veteran editor of the "Union" has announced for the fifth time, we are now in the midst of a crisis in which we regret to think more deeply seated prejudices, and more unworthy passions have sway, than in any of the previous convulsions of our beloved country. It gives us pain to add our conviction that our public men of the present day are less under the influence of a high-minded, disinterested patriotism than in former periods of the Republic. We have had few Cato's since the days of the revolution, and where a brilliant light has appeared on the political horizon, an ignoble jealousy, springing from the arts of demagogues, has dimmed its lustre, and paralyzed the good it might impart.

If, however, we have now less public virtue to sustain the Union and more Catinates to sap its foundations than at other periods, we may take courage from the animating fact that the great "defender of the constitution" in the north, and the "pacifier of twenty millions" in the west, are sentinels upon the watchtower. They will exert their great minds to quell the raging billows of faction. They will breast the storm which misguided enthusiasts in the north and modern Hotspurs at the South are precipitating upon our favored land. With Clay and Webster leading one column, and Benton and Cass another the army of the constitution, every patriotic heart may yet be assured that neither Calhoun in the south nor Wilmont in the north, can rend asunder the bonds of that union which is not less the guaranty of our national safety now, than it was the fruit of so much patriotic blood and effort in the days of our revolutionary struggle.

These are our anticipations, though the horizon is covered with a political phrezy and darkness that may be felt, and all the elements of discord are at work, which it is our imperative duty to watch. May the "Union now and forever" continue to be our motto, and may every citizen of the present and future generations, feeling the countless value of our glorious confederacy, and sprouting indignantly the name of *northern or southern*, rejoice, as the eloquent Webster thought the inhabitant of remotest posterity, standing at the base of the Bunker Hill Monument would rejoice, in exclaiming, "I, too, AM AN AMERICAN." HARRISON.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Mr. R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislature from Tuskegee, has given notice that he will, early in the session, bring forward a bill authorizing the state to purchase one hundred negroes to be sent to California to work in the gold mines, and the profits of their labor to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama.

THE COMPROMISE TERRITORIAL BILL.—Some time since, it was announced that a grand scheme had been devised for the settlement of the slavery question, in reference to new states and territories. Subsequently it was ascertained that Senator Foote, of Mississippi, was the author of the heating project, and the country was startled.

The New York Herald gives the synopsis of the bill, which it says Senator Foote will introduce the very first day after the organization of the house.

It is "a bill providing territorial governments for California, New Mexico, and Deseret, and enabling the people of California, and the people of the district of Jacinto, in Texas, respectively, to form constitutions and state governments, and for other purposes."

In New Mexico and Deseret, territorial governments are to be formed upon the plan of the Clayton compromise bill of the last session—based upon the principle of non-intervention with the slavery question, during the territorial government, but, in case it should arise, to be determined by the supreme court of the United States.

It proposes to give California a territorial government in the first instance, which is immediately to give way to a state government, to be formed by a convention assembled under authority of the territorial government—and the state to unite into the Union, by a simple Executive proclamation, as soon as the constitution shall be formed.

The new state of Jacinto, it is proposed, shall embrace all of Texas west of the Brazos—to be first laid off into a district, with the consent of Texas, and then formed into a state, and admitted into the Union without delay.

The bill also proposes that the President be authorized to pay Texas \$5,000,000 for all the territory claimed by her, and which is also claimed by New Mexico—being all the land north of a line to commence on the Rio Grande, at the Paso del Norte, and to run due east to the head waters of Red river.

The correspondent of the Louisville Journal, commenting on the speech of Mr. Ben. Hardin, which appeared in the Commonwealth, of the 12th inst., says:

"By-the-way, this 'Old Ben,' as he is familiarly called, is one of the most remarkable old men, take him in all respects, that I ever saw. When the convention assembled, there was a pretty general impression that he had lost the vigor of his intellect, and was fast approaching doage. When he began, within the first two or three days, to speak on almost every question, I heard some shrewd men predict that he would exhaust his influence in two weeks. But all such impressions and predictions were mistaken. He has spoken as much, I think, as any other delegate—and that is saying a great deal—but he has gained, not lost by it. He has spoken himself into influence, while others, and men of ability, too, have spoken themselves nearly entirely out of what they had when the session began. He has gained strength from the commencement, and I think it will not be controverted that he is to-day the most influential man in the body."

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman of Bardonia, Kentucky, dated 8th December, 1849, to a delegate in the convention: "Mr. Waller's speech here is considered great, very great, and I have heard at least half a dozen individuals say that it has changed their opinions upon the subject of exclusion, from violent opposition to the eligibility of the clergy, to warm advocates of admitting them to the full privilege of other citizens of the commonwealth."

Mr. CLAY was greeted with an enthusiastic reception in Baltimore on his passage through that city.

The Patriot contains an outline of his remarks on that occasion. We copy the following:

"He alluded to the question of slavery, in connection with the recently acquired territories of California and New Mexico. On the one hand it was urged that a congressional enactment was indispensable to prevent the institution of slavery from taking root in these new territories, while another party contended as earnestly that such an act would be unconstitutional, because it would deprive them of their right to take their slaves there. He deprecated the agitation of this subject. There appeared to him to be no substantial foundation for the fear that the institution of slavery would ever exist in these territories, and especially in California. The character of the country, its population, the industrial pursuits of that population, every thing connected with that country, seemed to him to forbid the idea that slavery would be introduced there; but the agitation, in connection with the subject, seemed to have assumed a grave aspect, and there are some who went so far as to talk of disunion—a disunion of the states of this glorious confederacy—the thought to his mind was full of horror. No ill which could be entailed upon a nation so great as this, which the imagination could conceive, could justify a resort to such desperate—a remedy bringing in its sad train such a host of calamities and ruinous results. War would be one of the first consequences of disunion—a war between these states—a war horrible in its character and dreadful in its consequences—a fratricidal war—engulfing foreign interests entered into by the several states of the republic—the destruction of the true interests of the states themselves, and finally the erection upon the ruins of their former greatness of a military despotism."

And when the future historian came to record the cause of our downfall, he would find that it had been written in that of Greece—in that of her Philip and her Alexander. (Renewed and continued applause.)

Whatever else he might or might not do in his place in the Senate, he would pledge himself that there was one position which he would occupy; that of bold and earnest defence of the sacred interests involved in the preservation of the Union of the states! [At this point Mr. Clay drew himself up to his full height, and enunciated this sentiment with the full volume of his magnificent voice, thereby giving to it an emphasis that made every heart thrill, and it was responded to by cheer after cheer of tumultuous applause.]

"Mr. Clay then said that he had spoken more fully upon this point, perhaps, than he should have done upon such an occasion, but that he felt it was one of so grave a character that he had not been able to avoid an allusion to it, especially as it was one of the points referred to, in the letter of invitation which he had received."

"(The above, it will be observed, is given only as the substance of the speech, but we hope to be able, in our next, to present a full and authentic report.)"

"Mr. Clay's remarks were listened to with the deepest attention by the crowd that filled the spacious rooms, and he spoke with great earnestness and eloquence. The scene was in the highest degree interesting, and it was evident to all, that while 'the old man eloquent' had lost none of that wonderful power which has ever enabled him to sway at will the hearts of his auditors; neither had the years nor the reverses of political life, had weakened one jot the earnest and heartfelt affection of the people."

From the Cincinnati Atlas and Chronicle: CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA. Among the most interesting documents brought from California is its Constitution. We find it, at full length in the New York Tribune. Without meaning anything disrespectful to her older sisters, we think the Constitution of California about the best of that sort of instruments, which has been put forth!

We digress a few of its important features: ARTICLE XII.—Boundary. The boundary of the state of California, shall be as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said 120th degree of west longitude, until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude, thence running in a straight line in a southerly direction to the Rio Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of north latitude, thence down the middle of the channel of said river, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the Treaty of May 30th, 1848; thence running west and along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a north-westerly direction, following the direction of the Pacific Ocean to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence on the line of the 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. Also all the islands, harbors and bays, along and adjacent to the Pacific coast.

The above boundaries leave out the Mormon State of Deseret, and include all the Sea Coast. It will make a most gigantic State.

ARTICLE XIII.—Right of Suffrage. Sec. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the 30th day of May, 1848, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage, Indians, or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such a portion of the legislative body may deem just and proper.

SLAVERY PROHIBITED.—§ 18. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes shall ever be tolerated in this state.

The clause prohibiting the emigration of free negroes was struck out.

SECURITY OF WIFE'S PROPERTY.—California has secured the wife's property by the following provision:—§ 14. All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed to secure and define the rights of the wife, in relation as well to her separate property, as that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

DAQUERRETYPE LIKENESSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.—Mr. Guthrie, the President of the convention, is a man of decided talents—of great energy of character—in his disposition—having extensive experience in legislation—devoted to the interests of the city of Louisville, which has frequently honored him by sending him to represent her interests to each branch of the legislature. As the political majority against him is several hundred, he must be able, honest, and trusty, or he could not have been so frequently honored by a constituency differing politically with him.

Mr. Williams, of Bourbon, is a gentleman of sound judgment—much experience in public business—straight forward in whatever he has to do, and, of course, does nothing by indirection. He is sound and consistent in his course, unobtrusive in his manners, and has fine common sense. He and his colleague, Mr. Davis, sit together, but sometimes separate in their views. The county of Bourbon is ably and nobly represented in the convention.—Mr. Sterling Whigg.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the election for directors of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, held at Covington on the 1st of December, the following gentlemen were elected directors:

J. S. Morgan, Kentucky county, "S. Finley, Harrison county, "A. L. Gray, Covington, "M. M. Benton, "J. S. Rush, "C. A. Withers, "A. Robbins, Pendleton county. At a meeting of the Board, Col. J. S. Morgan was elected President.

We know these gentlemen, and have perfect confidence in their energy and capacity to carry forward this work. We believe it will be done. Cin. Atlas.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal of Wednesday, we have the following:

St. Louis, December 12. Dates from Santa Fe to October 13th state that the troops of Vegas had five Apache prisoners and offered them in exchange for Mr. White and daughter. Mr. Aubrey also offered \$1,000. Thirty six California emigrants have been killed recently by the Indians near the copper mines. The troops from El Paso went against the enemy. The Mexicans were killed at El Paso on the 10th of October, and several had lately been killed round Santa Fe. The Indians are daily committing depredations.

Dates from Chihuahua to the 13th of September state that the cholera was raging there, and seventy-five to one hundred dying daily. Fort Barclay has been established on Moro river. Lieut. Simpson has selected a site for a fort in the Navajo country.

The state census of Texas shows a white population of 115,501, and a colored population of 42,855. The number of electors in this population is stated at 25,393.

The Louisville Democrat, Lexington Atlas, and Richmond Chronicle, come out on very decided terms against the clause excluding ministers of the gospel and teachers of religion from the Legislature of the State.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.—Hogs are reported as selling at Cincinnati on Tuesday last, at \$2 70 @ \$2 80c.

From the Louisville Journal of Saturday, we copy the following: BAGGING, ROPE, AND HEMP.—These staples are without demand, and very dull at reduced rates. We hear of limited sales of bagging and rope on time at 14 1/2c for the former, and 6 1/2 @ 7c for the latter. Stocks firm, with receipts this week of 760 pieces and 474 coils. The shipments were 650 pieces and 560 coils. The stocks left on hand amount to 9,090 pieces and 10,404 coils. Hemp still continues without demand, and we quote at \$125 @ \$135 per ton.

CATTLE, HOGS, &c.—The cattle market is poorly supplied, the greater portion of the beefs being shipped south. For a lot of 12 beefs of extra size and of a pure breed 6c was offered. We quote sales of 180 head good cattle at \$4 1/2 100 lbs; light sales of choice beefs to butchers at \$4 25. Sales of light droves at \$3 @ \$4, and sales of inferior cattle we quote at \$2 50. Hogs for packing are arriving daily, and all the establishments are quite busy. The number driven to this market, up to the present time, is about 150,000 head, and the number slaughtered at the various houses, including Jeffersonville, is upwards of 95,000 head. Sales range from \$2 65 @ \$2 85 net for choice hogs. Sales of shoats at 75c @ \$1 50 per head. Sales of sheep to butchers at \$1 50 @ \$2 50. Sales of lambs at 75c @ \$1 75.

PROVISIONS, &c.—The stock of new pork is now quite ample, and the impression prevails that there will be as much made this year as there was last. Sales are very limited, but holders are firm, with a few sales of mess pork at \$8 50. A light lot of new bacon has been sold at 4c hog round. Lard is quite firm, with a sale of about 300 tierces prime pork-house at 5 1/2c.

Tobacco.—The market is well maintained in regard to prices, which continue full, but the receipts are very meagre, and the warehouses are almost bare. The sales of the week at the auction warehouse have amounted to 37 hhds. The rates obtained through the week ranged as follows: firsts, \$5 75, \$5 90, \$6 30, \$6 35, \$6 40, \$6 50; seconds, \$5 25, @ \$5 75; common, \$4 40 @ \$5.

COURT OF APPEALS. SATURDAY, December 15. CAUSES DECIDED. Craig v Moore, judgment, Woodford; affirmed as a delay case. Sanders v Lehman, decree, Franklin; affirmed. Dent v Young, decree, Fleming; affirmed. Browning v King, decree, Fleming; reversed. Berry v Pepper, decree, Fleming; reversed. Ford v James, order, Mason; reversed. Esham v Lamar, decree, Mason; reversed.

ORDERS. Stone v Grundy, decree, Nelson; Brown v Brown, decree, Spencer; Waller v Hall's heirs, decree, Franklin; Marshall v Scott, judgment, Franklin; Stealey v Monroe, judgment, Franklin; Neely v Butler, judgment, Simpson; Bell v Hammond, judgment, Simpson; Graham v Cooke, judgment, Warren; were argued.

REYNOLDS & BROTHERS' SAFETY FUSE. 20,000 FEET of Reynolds and Brother's Safety Fuse. (This article received the prize at the late Fair of the American Institute, and for safety, expedition and economy, is unrivalled.) Just received, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 17, 1849.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 10 CASES superior Negro Boots, large sizes; 2 cases superior Negro Shoes, large sizes; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Dec. 17, 1849.

WORK BASKETS. A LARGE lot of superior French Work Baskets, a great variety of styles and qualities, just received and for sale by [Dec. 17.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Rev. E. W. SEHON—Rev. E. STEVENSON.

The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the Proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W. Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished Pastor of the M. E. Church, and the Rev. Edward Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members of the Kentucky Conference could boast for many years—and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of Agent for the M. E. Book Concern, South. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any Medicine?

LOUISVILLE, May 20, 1849. We have used JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and have known it to be used with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating that we believe it to be a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. [Signed.] E. W. SEHON, E. STEVENSON.

The original of this can be seen by application at Jno. Bull's Private Office, 81, Fourth Street. For particulars of this wonderful Medicine, the reader is referred to the advertisement to be found in another column. Dec. 14, 1849.

DAQUERRETYPE GALLERY.

Mr. KIBBALL has returned from his visit to the East, and has reopened his Daguerrean Gallery, on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. K. is distinguished for the beauty and perfection of his Pictures. Call and see him. December 13, 1849.

Jefferson's Patent Starch Polish.

G. W. OLIVER, Agent for this State, is now at the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort, and is prepared to furnish the above article to dealers at \$7 per gross—or to others at \$1 per dozen. This article, for the short time it has been before the public, has gained a higher reputation than any other of the same kind ever before offered, for giving to Linen, Muslin, Cambric, &c. the most beautiful Gloss, of any thing ever before discovered, and contains nothing injurious.

This polish was first introduced in New Orleans, where it has gained such a reputation that over 20,000 dozen was sold there in the last year. It never has been used in a single family but that it gave entire satisfaction. December 15, 1849.

LIFE OF J. Q. ADAMS. THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JOHN Quincy Adams, by W. H. Seward, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 1, Wm. Wirt, in 2 vols. December 15, 1849.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1850. THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1850—Also, Morton & Griswold's Western Farmer's Almanac, for 1850, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 1, Swigert's Row. Dec. 15.

CHILDREN'S UNITED STATES. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Discovery of the Continent, to the Organization of the Government under the Federal Constitution, in 3 vols. 8vo, for sale by W. M. TODD. Dec. 15, 1849.

GIFT BOOKS!—CALL AND SEE. A VERY large and beautiful assortment of Annuals and other BOOKS, in rich bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, for sale at W. M. TODD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 1, Swigert's Row. December 15, 1849.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. WE are in receipt of a large lot of handsome Presents suitable for Christmas. Call and see. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Dec. 15, 1849.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! 20 BOXES Star Candles; 12 boxes Frank's Mould Candles, in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

NEW SUGAR. 4 HDS. Sugar, new crop, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! 50 BBLs. Missouri Flour; 30 do. Madison Flour; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

MOLASSES—Plantation and Sugar House. 5 BBLs. Plantation Molasses; 3 bbls. Sugar House Molasses, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

WHISKEY—Rectified and Copper Distilled. 10 BBLs. Rectified Whiskey; 10 bbls. Copper Distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

PATENT GUN WADDING. 100 PACKAGES Patent Gun Wadding; just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

DIXON'S Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks. 2 DOZ each, assorted sizes, shapes and qualities, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

RIFLE POWDER. 20 6 lb. Kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder; 20 lb. Canisters, Dupont's Rifle Powder, for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

BLASTING POWDER. 50 KEGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, a strictly prime article, on hand and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15.

NEW ARRIVAL. I CALL the attention of the gentlemen of Frankfort and its vicinity, to my NEW STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, which has just been purchased by myself, and taught by experience what will suit this market.

My stock in Coats, Pants, Vests, Linen Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hats and Caps, Hankschiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, is complete, to suit every body's taste. L. ROSENFELD. December 15, 1849.—d

50 BARRELS FINE GENETTING APPLES, good size, assorted, just received per Steamer Blue Wing, and for sale for Cash, at \$2 30 per barrel, by SAM. HARRIS. December 7, 1849.

MRS. JOHNSON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN. THE Third Session of this School will commence on the first Monday in January, 1850. The number is limited to twenty-five. Mrs. J. will devote her entire time to the improvement of her pupils. Feeling gratified for the liberal patronage hitherto extended, she asks a continuance of the same, and respectfully requests those who send, to enter their children by the first of the session. Terms per session of twenty weeks, \$10. No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness. Frankfort, December 4, 1849.—2nd

Oysters! Oysters!! WE are constantly receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed in ice, and as good as any at any time he had in Baltimore, for sale by the can, for Cash, by GRAY & GEORGE, November 1, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON.

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Baltimore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solicits a share of the public patronage. He has also fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice. Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849.—dtf.

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURANT, Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly opposite the Weisiger House.

IS now open for the Season. None but the best liquors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand centrally packed in ice, and of very superior quality. Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired. Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

GREENE & CO'S EXPRESS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through Line from all parts of the East in advance of the Mail.

THE Public are respectfully informed, we have extended our Express Line through from New York to Cincinnati and all parts of the West. Having largely increased our Stock on the National Road, and receiving no more Goods than our Wagon can carry, deliver our goods at Pittsburg in advance of the Mail. From Pittsburg our goods are shipped on the Line of Packet Boats to Cincinnati, thus insuring their delivery at Cincinnati ahead of any other Line. Having no connection with any other Line from New York, we will transport goods at reasonable charges, and by promptness and despatch, try to please all. Goods for Frankfort or any points on the Kentucky River, will be transhipped at once on arrival at Cincinnati. Packages and Goods sent East at low rates.

GREENE & CO., No. 9, Third street, Cincinnati. No. 7, Wall street, New York. No. 24, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. No. 25, Baltimore street, Baltimore. No. 8, Court street, Boston. No. 32, Main street, Louisville.

December 15, 1849.—3m

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

R. KNOTT. HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Eastern Cities, Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day, November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lince, Velvet and Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Brads, for trimming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A FINE assortment of White Crapes Shawls, and Embroidered French Shawls, received from Philadelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

16 BBLs. good EATING and COOKING APPLS. just received and for sale for cash, by SAM. HARRIS. November 23, 1849.

10 BBLs. this year's DRIED PEACHES, just received, and for sale for cash, by SAM. HARRIS. November 23, 1849.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN.

In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky. WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash. November 22, 1849.—dtf
